MONDAY, APRIL 26, 1890.

Amusements To-Day, Academy of De Ign-Annual Eshibition. Academy of De ign - Annual Echileton,
Heath's Theater - Cynterior
Higher Opera Han e - Are Are.
He okt a Park : kentre - M sic Shiper,
Cripfuline Park, How k yas - harmon, Matthes,
Clickering Mail-Pinders.
Daly's N. w Theater - The Way We Live,
Fifth Avenue Theater - A dendermation Nevada,
Grand Opera Hous - Ook Scheer,
Haverly's Theater - White Liebott,
Haverly's Tester, Herokty's The Latta Detective,
Kaster & Hist's Garden - Chert,
Baster & Hist's Garden - Chert,
Baster & Hist's Garden - Chert, Medians 'quare Theatre-Unit Nike.

Mible's forden Mastelm Smattels.

New York Aquarium Tom Tunch, Maline.

Nave ty Theatre, Broaklyn E. D.-M'Line.

Park Theatre-Johns Whitemh. San Francisco Minstrels-Bushing School. Standard facutre-Botales Theatre C. mique - Hollican Guard Surprise Fany Prater's Theatre-Variety. Union figures. Theatre—My l'artises. Wallack's Theatre—A Cristic State

Windsor Theatre-Ten Thousand Miles Away The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending April 24, 1880, was:

Total for the week

John Kelly's Terms.

Mr. JOHN KELLY is willing to act with the Democratic party. In fact, he is rather anxious to act with the party.

But then it must be upon terms. terms are that Tammany Hall shall rule the party, and that he shall rule Tammany These terms are simple, but it strikes u they are rather hard. They exclude all idea.

of Democracy-of the rule of the majorityand insist upon a King of the party, and that the King shall be no other than John KELLY. If Mr. KELLY's harsh terms are not com-

plied with, why then he is going to oppose the Democratic caudidate, and do all in his power to elect GRANT a third time and establish imperialism in this country. How much of a following can Mr. KELLY

command in a political adventure so reckless, so arbitrary, so unprincipled? If common sense rules, that following will be too small to be worth calculating. Since Mr. KELLY has publicly laid down

this remarkable platform for Tammany, we do not see what room there is left for him in the Democratic party.

If the Democrats can succeed with him, they can succeed without him.

The Unit Rule in Pennsylvania. The contest in the Democratic party of Pennsylvania for the control of the approaching Harrisburg Convention presents features similar to those of the strife which took place in the Republican party of that State. In the one case as in the other, the imposition of the unit rule forms the objective point of the self-nominated Senatorial boss; and resistance to it forms the basis of the opposition.

Like Senator Cameron, Senator Wallace claims the right to make a delegation to Cincinnati to suit himself, and like CAMERON he wants the minority gagged and bound by the unit rule. Unlike Mr. Cameron, however, he does not condescend to reveal his ultimate purposes, or to tell the people for whom he is likely to cast their votes. Today he coquettes with the friends of BAYARD, and to-morrow with those Gen. HANCOCK. It is therefore no longer the field against TILDEN, but the field against WALLACE, with personal aggressiveness and his Cameronian unit rule. The friends of Mr. TILDEN, although they seem to be about the only compact body in the State organized for any particular candidate, do not ask instructions, and they are opposed in any event to the imposition of the unit rule, which Speaker RANDALL has denounced as a Ring device that has cost the Republican party of the State its independence, and which it "is not at all desirable to engraft

upon the policy of the Democratic party." But Senator WALLACE appears fatally bent upon forcing the issue at Harrisburg. and will probably not realize the difference between the spirit of the Democratic party and that of Senator Cameron's party until he has burnt his fingers another time, and betaken himself to Clearfield to cool them. The worst of it is that the aid which Senator Cameron is disposed to extend to his ambitious colleague and friend serves only to make the Democrats more intractable and determined in their opposition to the proposed arrangement for a "one-man power," like unto that which is visibly splitting asunder and grinding out the life of the Republican party under Cam-ERON. It is perhaps safe to say, even at this early day, that if Senator WALLACE has contracted in any quarter to deliver the the goods will not be forthcoming. The Convention will make no such order, and the district delegates, if they are honest, will vote the sentiments of their constituents, without reference to the wishes, and still less to the orders, of any one.

Colfax Again.

We are grieved to see that Brother Col-FAX is again in trouble. This time it is not about any small matter of perjury, Credit Mobilier shares, railroad bonds, or thousanddollar bank notes from Post Office contractors. Those things were bad enough, but this is worse, because it robs SCHUYLEB of the only kind of reputation that was left to him, and he naturally resents it with much bitterness. The new accusation is that SCHUYLER was really too stupid to know how to be a successful demagogue, and the specification is as follows, from a

sketch of Mr. BLAINE in the Chicago Tribune; "It is told of him [Mr. Blance] that, being invited to meet a party of Englishmen of note somewhere in the country at dinner, he carried with him an evening con-tume, the unusual advice of the ladies to the contrary notwithstanting. When the foreigners appeared at table in conventional awallow table and immaculate white the a. the fair Americans were glad their delinguished compatriot had disregarded their counsel, and could show the swells from abroad that he was not behind them is knowledge of the ways of the world. How different was the absence of thet attributed to poor Schrylas Co. Fax when visiting Virginia City Nev. Noticing that the majority of the men there were, in their daily purs and visits to their mines, blue flaunch shirts, he seemed to think it would be politic for him and gratifying to the vanity of his entertainers if he adopted their favorite garment. A grand dinner was arranged in his hon Great was the amusement of his hosts and his own morth-Bestion when he appeared at the banquet cled in blue flannels in the milist of a company of world-travelled gen-

Mences attired as belitted the occasion." That certainly would have been an embarrassing situation for our luckless Chrisagine the ghastliness of his historic smirkbluer than his blue shirt—as he looked around on the faultless linen and the appro-But SCHUYLER denies the fact. Had

with an indignant denial of the charge that he ever sat down to dinner in a blue flannel shirt. Other men would hardly have noticed the charge, but it was a serious affair with Schuyler; and it is the public here does not properly appreciate even possible that he was watch- their important services and give them due ing for an opportunity to get his precious name in type again, and no other | them and necessary to the comfort of those being likely to offer, he deemed it best to improve this one. The worst of it is that he says his old friend and fellow traveller, Deacon Buoss of Chicago, knew it for a lie and a fraud, and he rather insinuates that the Deacon was guilty of a fatal slip from grace when he published it in the Tribunc.

The Foreign Service.

The Senate a few days since sent back to the House the annual Consular and Diplomatic bill, with no attempt at reforming its cumbrous and antiquated machinery, and even with an addition to the amount of money appropriated. The bill still awaits final action.

The Constitution makes the Senate the only

branch of Congress intrusted with the organization and composition of the foreign service; for only by its advice and consent are "Ambassadors, other public Ministers, and Consula" appointed. It is true that the House may so word its Appropriation bill as to indicate its wishes about the organization of the foreign service; but that is all. The Constitution gives the Senate an exclusive privilege in this respect, just as it gives an exclusive privilege to the House in originating appropriation bills; nor can either, save when the stability of the Government or the liberty of the people is at stake, rightfully refuse its necessary share in legislation, merely on the ground that it would like to divide privileges given exclusively to the other. But with this privi lege, the Senate takes an equal responsi bility. In other words, the reform of the diplomatic system becomes the special duty of the Senate, because the organization of that system is its special privilege; and this reform cannot rightfully be neglected merely because it fails to be urged in the annual supply bill of the House, a body which has long learned, alike from doctrine and from practice, from authority and mortifying experience, its lack of coercive power in this part of our governmental system.

In the next place, the Senate, by its dis cussions of all appointments in secret ses sions, knows the shortcomings, scandals, and superfluities of the diplomatic service. It has observed on its records that nine out of ten of our chief treaties with European nations have been made by special Ambassadors and not by resident Ministers. It has witnessed the performances of Poker SCHENCE, followed by the non-performances of Purio Welsh. It has seen the foreign missions filled up by HAYES with "visiting statesmen" and other persons of that sort-COMLY at the Sandwich Islands, Kasson at Vienna, STOUGHTON at St. Petersburg, Index Noves at Paris, and so on; and it finds too, that when these Ministers leave their posts for six or nine months, the public

business does not suffer. In past years a majority of the Senate has acted as if bound by party fealty not to interfere with the patronage of the White House. But no such impediment to diplomatic retrenchment and reform exists in the Senate as it stands to-day; so that if ever that reform was practicable, it is now.

Eighty years and more ago, Mr. Galla-TIN, speaking in the Fifth Congress, was re ported as follows: "If the wisdom of future Legislatures shall thin

proper to abolish the establishment of foreign political in-tereourse altogether, it must be left to them to decide. He believed situated as we were it was necessary to have some political intercourse; but he believed it would best, by degrees, to decline it ultimether." Here a moderate statesman of special diplomatic experience and skill is seen to be looking forward to the abolition by future

Congresses of a system even then regarded | Georgia. as a necessary but temporary evil. 'And yet in that day they had no dream of ocean steamships and of the electric telegraph. Is it possible to conceive that, in the weak days of the republic, had the ocean telegraph made it possible to speak in Washington, and to be heard forthwith in London Paris, Vienna, and Madrid, European resident missions would have been founded at all? Yet Congress is still going on with its routine maintenance of an objectionable superfluity, ignoring the changes wrought by steam and the telegraph.

The present Senate has an opportunity to make itself famous for a bold remodelling of the diplomatic and consular system, in accordance with existing facts. If it be argued that the annual money bill was not the best vehicle for a change of the system, no such objection can be urged to new legis lation, specially directed to securing that change. Has the Senate the courage, the patriotism, and the energy?

A Club which Ought to Be Encouraged. We have in New York now a large and most welcome colony of French cooks votes of Pennsylvania under the unit rule, Among them are some of the highest accomplishments in the gastronomical art, men and women who rank with the best of their profession in Europe, and who have placed New York cookery at an elevation which only that of Parts had attained. They have a society of their own, which looks after their interests and regulates their profes sional charges, while it also secures for them employment, and gives benevolent care to the sick and needy. The skill of the best of them commands high salaries, and no one of them who has health, honesty, and zeal, and who has served a proper apprenticeship, has long to wait for a place. The French Cooks' Society comprises a body of men and women who deserve all the praise which the mastery of a useful and

beautiful art is sure to obtain. Allied with these estimable workers are the trained waiters of the city. They have grown to be a very numerous body since the development of our restaurant system and the spread of luxurious living here. Leaving out the colored waiters, who have their peculiar merits and their own associations, the aptest in their calling are Ger mans and Swiss, with many Frenchmen and an increasing number of Italians. There is also a large supply of Irish waiters, but some of them are American, in so far that they take up waiting, not as a life business but as a transitory employment. In private houses, however, the proportion of Irish waiters and butlers is large, and many gray

headed members of the fraternity are to be found in some of the older restaurants. The waiters to whom we have grown most accustomed within the last twenty-five years, and to whose faithful and skilful service we are so much indebted, are chiefly Germans and Swiss. Eight years ago about a dozen of the German waiters employed in tian statesman, and it is not difficult to im- | Delmonico's started a benevolent society, which they called "The Waiters' Mutual Benefit Society Columbia." Its original purpose was that of assisting sick members printe swallow tails of the company, and providing for the families of those de ceased. The society has now grown in mem-

was too much, and he rushed into print as one of the officers expresses it, of gaining for waiters in New York "the same recognition as an indispensable class of modern society that they enjoy in Europe." If they fail to get that recognition it will be because credit for an aptitude which is special to who employ their services.

The success of the Columbia Society has nduced the members to take a step further. For a long time they have been discussir the necessity of obtaining a house which shall furnish them with a place of meeting and constitute an employment office of their own. It is a first-rate idea, and if they shall be able to realize it, both waiters and those who employ them will share in the advantages of the institution. The house will be the headquarters of all waiters of character and capacity. There will be kept a record of the waiter's name and accomplishments, and members of the society will do their best, in the words of their circular, to stamp out all elements that disgrace

If "The Club House Columbia" shall be established as projected, and maintained on a broad and liberal plan, it will therefore at once rank as one of the most useful and praiseworthy clubs in the city. It will not neet any factitious want, like some other clubs, but will supply an actual need. No other club will have a purpose more honorable. Indeed, without the skill and fidelity of the class who will compose the Walters' Club, no other club could maintain a comfortable existence.

What the waiters want is to raise money to buy a house not exceeding \$20,000 in cost. and they propose to issue for the purpose 2,000 bonds at \$10 each, to run for ten years at five per cent, interest. The members of the society have taken part of these bonds, and now the public is asked to take up the remainder. We hope the committee who have their placing in charge, and who have given security for their honest application of the money they receive, will soon get enough subscriptions to assure the success of their undertaking. The Chairman of the committee is ANTON TRENCK of the Hoffman House, and properly authenticated subscription books are in the hands of members of the society.

Top-Heavy.

There are many men who cannot bear too much prosperity-too much promotion. Senator Jacobs appears to be one of them. His nomination for Governor last autumn

which was absurd, and had no meaning to it-and his recent selection to preside over the Democratic State Convention scen to have disturbed his equilibrium. He acts top-heavy, as if he would tumble over.

To use an expressive phrase of Judge BLACK's, the Senator flies higher than he can roost. When he finds his true level it will be lower down.

The blasts of Pennsylvania law are some times tempered to shorn black sheep of the Ring breed. If WILLIAM H. KEMBLE consents to go to jail to-day as a matter of form, it is not likely that his stay there will be a prolonged one, or that he will be deprived during its continuance of his accustomed creature comforts.

We trust that both the Hon. MARTIN I Townsend and Major-General Schoffeld of West Point were strengthened by the Christian influences of the day of rest, and that they and the younger men of the Court of Inquiry will be able to get on together this week in such a way as to bring out the truth.

A quarter of a century ago a fire-eating outhern Senator who had been called a liar and a coward in the Senate Chamber, and in the hearing of his associates, would have had no choice but to fight. Not to fight would have seen to forfeit all social standing and to commit political suicide. But these days are not those days-luckily for Senator BEN HILL of

The West is a great country for grain, but as a place of residence some portions of it are rather too lively for persons of quiet tastes who spatch reports that another of these unpleasant visitants has been wrecking farm houses and killing farmers in southern Illinois.

Very few knew of it at the time, and those who did have probably forgotten it; but it is a fact that at the opening of the Presidential season there was an attempt made to start ; GARFIELD boom. It was a very little squeak, however, and the silence that followed was se

The drivers of the Union Passenger Railway, in Philadelphia, were goaded into their strike of Saturday. To post a notice in the one-horse cars, "Do not pay your fare to the driver; should he enter the car to collect the same, it is because he intends to steal it." was the rank insolence of office, branding the driver in the presence of the community. It would have been only one more step to compel each driver to wear a placard on his breast or

The preposterous plea, in the Madison Square Garden affair, that the structure was not intended to support dencing, is paralleled by the assertion that the accident could not be due to the over-frugality of the railroad company, because their own selfish interests would be to protect their property. The former pleais nullified by the fact that the weakness of the structure was apparent before the dancing began, while it is absurd in any case to argue that a building expressly constructed for public amusements should not contemplate the possibility of dancing. As to the interests of the railroad company, how many records we have of railroad slaughters where the possible loss of corporation bridges and rolling stock has not availed to curb that instinct of meanness which seeks to sacrifice public safety, comfort, and happiness to low wages and cheapness of construction, for the sake of a few dollars more of already inordinate gain.

There is reason for anxiety about the English training ship Atlanta, which set sail from the Bermudas on Feb. 7 for England with 300 young seamen on board, and has not been heard of since. The anxiety is not lessened by the recollection that the Atlanta's sister ship. the Eurydice, went down in the Channel with a loss of 400 lives.

The emigrant steamship Ohio of the North German Lloyds line arrived in this port on Friday, bringing over thirteen hundred immigrants. In the course of the voyage from Bremen, occupying sixtoen days, thirteen children died. This unusually large number of deaths attracted the attention of the authorities, and the parents of the dead children expressed, in the form of complaints against the steamship company, their opinions as to the cause of the deaths. They are, for the most part, ignorant men and women, and they assigned four air as the cause. The ship's officers made their defence against this specification, which was that the arrangements for ventilation are in conformity to the requirements of the German law. The mortality record of the ship's doctor shows that five of the thirteen children died of pneumonia. The officers testified that in the course of the voyage many complaints of too much ventilation were made. These things afford a better clue than the opinions of the parents to the cause of the mortality, and they foreibly sug

case, the matter demands none the less a search ing investigation. The tide of immigration larger now than it has been in many years; it promises to be larger than ever in the history of the New World; and after it strikes these shore t flows in the right direction—toward the unoc eupled lands of the West. Nothing should be permitted that will increase in these people the fear of crossing the ocean.

Of Christian churches, chapels, and mission preaching rooms we have now in this city very nearly five hundred. Some one who made the count recently reported the total as 497, and it is not at all unlikely that he may have overlooked three or four small ones.

In nearly all sermons were preached yesterday morning and evening by men who profess to have an internal assurance that they have been commissioned from on high to save perishing souls, to pull down the kingdom of Satan, and to build up the kingdom of Heaven. All of these preachers held in their hands or had on the cushions before them a book in which they profess to see the Word of Gop and from which they profess to draw their teachings. Of this Word it was once said-many hundred years ago-that it was quick and powerful, sharper than any two-edged sword.

Was it quick and powerful in New York esterday? Did it cleave through the hard crust of selfishness that encases the beart of the average city sermon hearer? Is New York a different city to-day from the New York of Saturday?

If not, what are we to think of the preachers and the preaching? Five hundred pulpit bat-teries blazing away Sunday after Sunday, from year's end to year's end, against Satan, and Satan none the worse, New York none the better, for the cannonading! Is it blank cartridge

they are firing? The renewed challenge of SLOSSON to Vignaux seems to have resembled the artillery are under cover of which a vanquished arm eaves the field; for already the American player s homeward bound. To have been defeated ! VIGNAUX is no disgrace. The pluck and skill which SLOSSON showed at a stage in the game when victory was practically hopeless doubtless secured the respect of his opponent.

Young KALLOCH, now in jail in San Francisco, is a preacher, the son of a preacher, and the grandson of a preacher. He was brought up on the Bible. Prayer has been a familiar sound in his ears ever since he began to un-derstand the meaning of words. He has heard hundreds of sermons, and latterly he has preached them himself. As a minister it has been his professional business to expound to sinners the ten commandments and the precepts of CHRIST, including that one about returning good for evil.

Yet all this has not prevented young KALLOCH from shooting the man who shot his father.

A London telegram reports that Boyn and ELLIOTT are in training for the 17th of June race on the Seekonk at Providence. It is, of sourse, the size of the prizes that attracts competition from such a distance-\$3,000 to the first. \$1.500 to the second, and \$500 to the third. Little Rhode Island is fast becoming renowned as an arens for athletic sports—though in her pigeon shooting hereafter, in consequence of n act of her Legislature, the pigeons will have to be in the shape of ginsa balls. This year she is to have the national bicycle tournament, and also the first great professional boat race she has ever attempted. The course is certainly a strange one to select—a tidal stream, between Providence and Pawtucket, in which the tides do not work evenly on all parts of the course; but there is no question about the facilities for pectators in seeing the race at all points along the banks.

Wooster is in the State of Ohio, and it has university, and in this university the boys and girls of the town are coeducated. Attached to the university is a preparatory school, the pupils in which are called "preps," for short, by the haughty freshmen, who look upon them is their legitimate prey. Last week the boys of the preparatory school, in a spirit of reckless bravado, appeared in tall hats; and there was trouble at once. As the boys of the fresh man class charged upon them, the freshman girls cheered their warriors on to the fray while the "prep" girls gave shrill encouragement to the young heroes in the tall hats. Unler this inspiration the boys fought valiantly, until the university faculty interfered and put stop to the battle. Then the opposing forces withdrew with dilapidated garments.

No village in a Wisconsin clearing, no friended, solitary, slow hill-town in western Massachusetts even, is more thrilled and intoxcated by the fence poeters announcing the approach of the circus than is the esteemed neighboring town of Paterson, in the State of New Jersey. At that entrancing though familiar sight, the erewhile sluggish blood of the Patersonians bounds more swiftly through their veins than the headlong waters of their beoved Passale. Last year schools and public offices were closed and business practically suspended during the tarry of the favorite enter-

Fair Play for Bleycles.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I find in Tax Sex of April 23 a letter signed "H. E. E.," complaining of the great and growing nuisance of bleyeling upon the public streets, claiming that "it is fraught with dan-

ger to both pedestrians and equestrians," and that "it should be restricted to some particular locality." I would like to ask why bicycle riders should not have I would like to ask willy bicycle riders should not have the same privileges for their vehicles, no more and no less, than owners or users of other vehicles? The bicycle is a practicable means of rapid locumotion and travel, and is used not only for exercise and sunsemul, but also for business purposes by many who cannot afford to own and drive horses. It is a vehicle as much as is a cab, a bareache, or a tretting suity, and has been so declared by the courts in England; and I cannot see any good reason why it should be excluded from the public highways, or confined to particular localities.

The highways were not, as I understand it constructed for the exclusive benefit of the owners and drivers of high toned trotting horses, though that idea appears to have become fixed in the minute of a certain class of high toned trotting horses, though that idea appears to have become fixed in the minute of a certain class of high state of the streets and they have be excluded from them; but as to the streets and high way excluded from them; but as to the streets and high way defined between beyches and other vehicles, or for impaction between beyches all other vehicles, or for impaction between beyches and other vehicles, or for impaction the tweet beyches and other vehicles, or for impaction the tweet beyone and rapidly increasing class. I raise my voice against unfair discrimination in this matter.

A Week of Talk in Congress. to same privileges for their vehicles, no more and no

A Weck of Talk in Congress.

Washington, April 25.—The present week in Congress will be principally devoted to talk. The Committee on Appropriations will report the bill making appropriations for the Government's share of the exponents of the District of Columbia. To-morrow, after that bill is passed, the Appropriations Committee will give may to the Committee on Elections, which will ask that the Cortin-Vector rentested election case be considered. In the Seniar Mr. Jonas has the theor for a speech in pavor the report of the Committee on Privileyes and Tierother, recommending that William Pitt Kellary be unseated. The Indian Appropriation but will be ready for consideration by the Fenate this week.

Securing Prayers for the Bend.

In the annual meeting of the Hebrew Benevolentand Orphan Asylum Society yesterday, a new tea-ture, called the Orphan Asylum Momeriai Fund, was ture, called the Orphan Asylum Memorini Fund, was reported. Its object is to perpetuate the memory of persons by means of special donations. The provision is that the meanware's "lath rest hadden" shall be recited to the donate of the system and meaning service, as five anniversary of the death of the donor or his appearance. The mannes of all such deceased persons shall be entered in a register acit in that purpose, and also placed on the proper includes. The superindendent of the asylum is charged with the duty of seeins that the mourners' services are performed in an impressive only sale in memory closes are performed in an impressive only sale in memory of the first son, known and his wife have, in memory of their son, known that double duting started this tund with a contribution of \$380.

Nearly 2,000 Emigrants in One Vessel. Baltimone, Md., April 25,-The steamer Strassburg of the Baltimore and Bremen line, which arrived this moreous, brought 1,014 congrant parengers from termany, Austria, Sweden, and Netwas. The is a straight of the large of the property of congrants are prompt. said to be the large of womber of chargeants over brought across the Atlantic by one ship of the surger covers. They were to easy certification and character. During the cassage seven intent deed and from were two intrinstructures are then distinguished the west in the principality in Ministeria. I one Wiscou on Judy Netronian. Judy Netronian. Judy Netronian.

Hinine's Strength in lilinois.

CHICAGO, April 25,-Six county Conventions But SCHUYLER denies the fact. Had ceased. The society has now grown in members to get marketed their respective rulings, he would probably have remained silent. But this is that of he laudable ambition, it is such that the fact of the probably have remained silent. But this is the fact of the society has now grown in members to get marketed their respective rulings, he would probably have remained silent. But this is the fact of the society has now grown in members to get that it was not so much the failure of the company to provide sufficient air and room for the passengers, as it was the carelessness of the mortality, and they forcibly suggest that it was not so much the failure of the company to provide sufficient air and room for the passengers, as it was not so much the failure of the company to provide sufficient air and room for the passengers, as it was the carelessness of the mortality, and they forcibly suggest that it was not so much the failure of the company to provide sufficient air and room for the passengers, as it was the carelessness of the mortality, and they forcibly suggest that it was not so much the failure of the company to provide sufficient air and room for the passengers, as it was the carelessness of the mortality, and they forcibly suggest that it was not so much the failure of the company to provide sufficient air and room for the passengers, as it was the carelessness of the mortality, and they forcibly suggest that it was not so much the failure of the company to provide sufficient air and room for the passengers, as it was the carelessness of the mortality, and they forcibly suggest that it was not so much the failure of the company to provide sufficient air and room for the passengers, as it was the carelessness of the mortality and they forcibly suggest that it was not so much the failure of the company to provide sufficient air and room for the company to provide sufficient air and room for the company to provide sufficient air and room for the passengers as it was not so muc ANYTHING TO ELECT GRANT.

WASHINGTON, April 25 .- When the machine anagers sent Grant to Mexico, he stopped in South Carolina and Florida long enough to siant the seeds of a little arrangement which is expected to bear fruit before the meeting of the National Convention. But he skipped over Georgia, as a State considered hopelessly Demperatic. That neglect appears to have cost him votes at Chicago, and will cost his friends something more substantial, if they expect to win over the colored patriots who were chosen as delegates at the Atlanta Convention, and who are said to be divided in their preferences between Grant, Sherman, and Blaine.

The Georgia delegates go unpledged. That means that they are open to conviction, as others are with a fairer skin and from other States. As the case now stands, the nomination would seem to be closely contested and involved in some degree of doubt, with a sufficient number of States to hear from to put Grant or Blaine in the lead. And herein lies the advantage of the former. His friends are accustomed to bargain and sale in conventions. They have reduced traffic in votes to a professional pursuit, and they are abundantly provided with the sinews of war for every emergency.

Having embarked their political fortunes in

this business, Cameron, Conkling and Com pany do not mean to be beaten, if they can help it. They are prepared to resort to the most desperate expedients to carry their point. Utterly defiant of public opinion, and beat on success for the sake of the power which it will confer on themselves, they will besitate at no methods. If the nomination be procured by purchase or

therwise, the Grant managers will not scruple to call the Legislature of New York together under some convenient pretext, in order to steal the State away from the people, either by assuming the appointment of electors out and out, or by an election by Congressional districts, which would probably give the Republicans twenty-one of the thirty-three districts.

When a bill looking this way was presented to the New York Legislature at the opening of the session, it was scouted as something which no party would dare to attempt after half a century of settled usage. That proposition was intended to make a lodgment in the public mind, and to inform the third termers in other States that although Conkling was in a minority of tens of thousands at home, and although his henchman. the Governor, was only chosen because a faction of the Democracy preferred defeat to the regular unexceptionable candidate, still he rould find a mode of securing the electoral vote. In a set speech last fall, nearly two months before the meeting of the Legislature, Mr. Conk-

ling had taken greatipains to review the general situation of parties, and to show that New York was the "pivotal State," necessary alike to the Republicans and to the Democrats, in order to make success certain at the Presidential election. Having made this point and got Cornell in through a coalition with John Kelly, the next step was to show a way by which New York might be counted for Grant, without any regard to the wishes of more than half a million of voters, who constitute the political majority of the State.

That was the meaning of the bill to overthrow the practice of fifty years, and it is perfectly conalstent with the project it is designed to aid, the overthrow of the traditions and accepted practice of the country by the innovation of a third That movement has undoubtedly strengthened the hand of the conspiracy elsewhore, because it has shown that there is a way by which a fraud on the people may be perpetrated without an open violation of the Constitution or of existing law, though by what is really a revolutionary act.

This experiment on public forbearance is more dangerous than its authors suppose. There is a limit beyond which it is wise for political conspirators not to pass. The Great Fraud of 1876 is too fresh in memory to be repeated successfully, and any attempt in that direction will be attended with the most serious risks to all concerned in it. And in this case the risk is sure to be aggravated, because the Grant, and for no other candidate.

DEFECTION IN THE RANKS.

The Unit Rule Not to be Obeyed by Fou Kentucky Delegates to Chicago. LOUISVILLE, April 25 .- Although a unit

rule was passed at the late Republican State Convention, it is now asserted that four of the delegates to Chicago will disobey instructions The fight between the Grant. Sherman, and Blaine men was a bard one, and it is now claimed that it was not wholly resultless. The hamlet on a Kansas prairie, no remote, un- Sherman men, it is said, elected three delegates and the Binine men one delegate, and in each case on the distinct understand-ing of what the preference and purpose of the delegate was. Referring to the reported defection, Walter Evans said: Of the twenty-four gentlemen appointed as delegates to Chicago, twenty are the straightes delegates to Chicago, twenty are the straightest sort of Grant men. There are three—Mesers. Hubbard, Hamilton, and Barbour—who were supposed to have favored Sherman, and Mr. William Brown, while a strong Sherman man in January, has lately favored Mr. Blaine. We took pains at an early hour to ascertain what gentlemen had been solected by the district caucuses as proper to be presented to the Convention for election as district delegates. We knew those four gentlemen had been thus chosen. During the recess Mr. Hubbard told me that he would certainly obey instructions."

Judge Hubbard has been announced as representing the Henderson district of Kentocky in the anti-Grant Convention in St. Louis. The opposition to Grant was led by Gen. Ton Young of Cincinnati and Mr. Moulton of Washington, John Sherman's brother-inlaw. They were secreted at the Gait House during the contest, When the Convention administrated. It was doubtless this caucus which persuaded the anti-Grant men to apparently soften down and take a place in the delegation with the ironcial plodge.

It is said that Judge Brown, who was appointed a delegate from the Seventh District, has lived in Washington for the past ten years. Col. Hamilton of Covington said to a reporter: "All of us from the State, four certain for Sherman, and I feel confident we have seven." sort of Grant men. There are three-Mesers.

That Bible of 1558. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I rend

n last Sunday's Sen that William Clay of Camden, New ersey, has in his possession an old family Bible printed st London in 1558. I have searched carefully and car not find that there was any version of the Bible printed at London in that year either in English or Laun. The first Bible printed in English, by authority of Lan lan, was the Tindal or so-called Mathew's Bible, printed by Gratian in 1540. This was suppressed two years later by Henry VIII. There was an edition of the New Testament printed at Geneva in 1557, hence called the Geneva into the inclusion of the New Testament printed at Geneva in 1557, hence called the Geneva intermed and valued by the Parintas. Sexteeme Matthew Parker's, printed in 1558, and afterward called the Bistop's Rible. It was atterward published in octavious a small but the black letter, and the chanters divided into tests, bull without any breaks for them. This is the first English Rible in which any distinction of verses was made. This is the Rible that King James hated with a liaited that enable be satisfied only by its total extinction and it is considered rare and valuable for many reasons, cinef of which is that from Genesis to Hevelstions the word church is carefully availed. For instance, it saw man suck among you, let have bring in the reders of the congregation. Thus at Peter, and upon the rock I will build my congregation. Prices, area, and after are moves numerious, becaming respectively edge, messenger, and temple in these adversaries copy referred to is a reterint or thought for the copy referred to is a reterint or thought a far against the Copy of y Henry VIII. There was an edition of the New Testa-

The Pay of Teachers.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Do you know why it is that most parents, especially million-aires, who in ordinary house building, would insist on the master builder's presence in laving the foundation inblushingly offer the ""prentice fee" as a return for the most important work of all—the education of cliniters. They are ready for the most profuse expendings as rearrs whethere is shown, but the need of the lest post-tice educational granule use, in order to secure the most Icerable superstructure, seems entirely beyond that

nose the education of children as their linework, and the best qualified of these who do are more likely to starve than to thrave. And this, not for each of good residence there were except expression of the control good residence of their successful expression produces to the very less are willing to before a reconstruct extension rate even sents their threads needs Work, motor such riccinnistances, is nother more reward nor to strength; and if, because of its very nature, it is sain by the assets this parasire is of a comparatively suffering kind. But there is a far worse, result, as world, wite as is the

EATING ADIRONDACK TROUT.

Sr. REGIS LAKE, April 21,-Although the past winter was one of the mildest ever known in this region, spring thus far has been traditionally cold and backward. It is only for a week back that the sun's rays have shone with anything like genial warmth, and although in the open country there is now no snow to be seen, plenty of it may still be found in the woods. It is generally held that the trout season in the Adirondacks logically begins when the ice in the ponds and streams goes out. I say goes out, because that is the phrase always used here. If you are feelishly anxious to know what it means—to discover what becomes of the ice when it goes out-you will find it hard work to extract any definite knowledge from the backwoodsman. The ice, as yet, has not gone out. But for all that, the trout season is fairly open, and at no time of the year is the angler so certain of a respectable string of fish

as now.

except the permanent dwellers in this vast wilderness-never, as a rule, put in an appearance earlier than the middle of May. Even the oldest frequenters of the St. Regis region, who have come up here regularly every spring for twenty years or more, cling to the belief that the best fishing is to be had somewhere about the first of June. This is a mistaken notion, Every year, unless, indeed, the winter stretches itself through spring's enfire reign and carries its snowbanks into May, there comes a period of a month or more when bigger and better trout can be taken from the streams than the visiting sportsmen ever see. This period may be set down roughly as extending from the middle of April until the middle of May. It is then that the guides who have lived through the bleak wilderness winter on salt pork and potatoes feast at pleasure on such trout as are never eaten nowadays in New York. How are they taken? Not with the seductive fly. of course; but still in a perfectly legiti-mate sportsmanlike manner, which gives the trout a fair chance for his life. The method is extremely simple. A hole, perhaps a foot square, is cut through the ice; an ordinary line with an ordinary hook baited either with minnow, fat pork, or, best of all, an angle worm, is then let down and the trout are respectfully in vited to test the quality of the bait. Using no pole, but letting the line hang over the fore finger, the angler feels the slightest nibble, and is able to judge with exact nicety when to hool his victim. If it sends a thrill of pleasure through a true fisherman to see his fly snapped up by a gamy trout and to feel his delicate rod quivering under the strain, he ought, it seems to me, to find a more exquisite delight when hold. ing the line itself, and when no insensate rod interposes to cut off the magnetic current.

However, it is not in defence of ice fishing, as

it is called, that this letter is written. Nobody could extract much pleasure from this kind of sport unless he knew where to cut the holes; for otherwise he might spend days in chop ping through the ice without so much as a nibble to reward him. The golden opportunity which Adirondack sportsmen neglect is that presented at just this season, when, although the ice remains in these mountain ponds, i has wholly disappeared from the swift-flowing brooks and streams. They wait a month later pefore penetrating the wilderness, and in that month hundreds of the most delicious of speckled trout are taken by the native anglers. who place so small a value on them that they use them for food. If the significance of that remark is not apparent, it may be explained that the year-round inhabitants up here never eat anything that they can sell. A year's residence in the wilderness has convinced the writer that New Yorkers never get any true speckled trout in the city. The artificial substitute may be worth the dollar a pound for which it is sold; but it bears no more resemblance to the genuine article than chicken does to partridge or Hayes to a statesman. The mere suggestion of putting a trout into a still-water reservoir and feeding him on liver, with a view to making him fat, is enough to take away the appetite of eat the real fish in the Adirondacks. Here a brook trout is solid-meated, gamy, delicious In the city market, as a rule, he is mushy, tame, insipid. Here, where the best speckled trout in the world are found, everybody knows that it is not the biggest fish that is the best; but excess of flabby flesh seems to be regarded as a prime virtue among the artificial, hot-house products. The one, in short, is a wretched, olsomargarine

counterfeit of the very choicest ichthyologic Last night an enthusiastic angler who has assed the winter here, for the benefit of his health, gave a trout dinner to balf a dozen of his friends. It would have been a really fortunate event if the proprietors of say a dozen of New York's most famous restaurants could have been present. Every fish served had been darting through the crystal waters that very morning. Here is the bill of fare, in plain English, you will observe, but quite as appetizing as if printed in hotel French:

Brook Trout Chewder. Boiled Trout, with Egg Sauce. Baked Trout, dressing, with Lobster Sauce, Small Speckled Trout, Fried. Troit Crounttea. Cutlet of Trout Proiled, with Olives.

Every one of these seven dishes was not only delicious, regarded separately, but the curious thing about it was that, taken as a whole, they made up a complete and rounded menu in which there was no surfeit nor even sameness. A chowder with brook trout for a basis is something which may be safely recommended to the epicurean palate. The boiled fish was a beauty, weighing three and one-half pounds, while his fellow, baked, turned the scales when he came out of the water at four and three-quarters pounds. The youngsters chosen for frying averaged about six ounces each. The cutlets came from a noble specimen of this rare family the king of the string which furnished the tinner-his live weight being a fraction over five and a quarter pounds. Altogether, the dinner afforded what seemed to the taste an abundan variety, while, in fact, every dish was trout, and the only wine opened bore the Hungarian stamp, Tokayer Ausbruch. But it must be remembered that the trout were Adirondack trout.

The elaborate jointed rods which the city sportsmen bring into the wilderness with them had better be left at home. As a rule, rods of a much better quality can be procured here for about one-half of the money. The guides themselves use a tamarack pole, which may be cut almost anywhere, and some very skilful fly casting is done with these home-made rods, They have one strong point in their favor, and that is, when broken in amateur hands, it does not require twenty-five dollars to replace them. But while the fancy rods may profitably be forgotten, a well-stocked fly book and good assortment of lines should always be brought into the woods by the visiting fisherman. Adirondack trout are ablebodied and delightfully gamy, and they will snap weak lines without a twinge of conscience. One came very near snapping a line that was not weak a few days ago. It was held by Harry Thompson, the backwoods guide, who once read Sophocles in the shade of Oxford University. He saved both line and fish. The latter, a glorious speckled trout, weighed six pounds and two ounces. I have not been so lucky as that myself, but I took a string of four beauties last week, weighing in the aggregate seven pounds-took them at the price for which they were offered-five cents a pound.

Tuening Against their Quandum Chief.

It is generally understood in Brocklyn that a recomment is about to be insurprated by the concurrent orbin of a number of leading Democratic politicans, our life to a markly with Harly McLuschille, to conclude the market of political increasement, which exists the control of political increasement, which exists the courty (at the purple granusation Asserts of the purple granusation Asserts of the purple granusation as mere inform in a mightly with High McLaughile Society, there there there is sent assets of Toltical immigeness, which we fill sent assets of Toltical immigeness, which we fill sent the state of the fill sent assets of the sent assets of the

The next event that will stir our social elected the first to the front a noner of our local statement and well-known amakers will be the "Frog Opera."

Avoid a costive highist of body, but only be some of 1 attending disconfinet, but less it consender, discover in the salest story and some of the colling for some convergence.

If James 5 Salesting the colling location is consequenced in the colling to the salest story 20 millions and those of the colling to the dome, and make the original colling to the monuments of the monuments. Constaint, Lasing, L. in the story of the investment of the liver and storing beginning to the monuments.

BUNBEAME

-John Rose was tarred and feathered on is wedding night at Lewis, Ky., because his bride was

-Mary Beane deemed herself neglected by her lover at Denver, and shot the man with whom she

ound him playing cards when he coght to have been -Bushels of seventeen-year locusts were mearthed by Peter Welrich of North Lehanen, Pa.

while ploughing in an old orchard last week, the sed of which had not been disturbed for many yes -The four-weeks-old child of Mr. and Mrs.

lowns of Bear Lake, Eris County, Pa., measures but four and a half inches in length, and weighs two and a half counds. Its head will go into a common wineglass. Yet the shild is a perfect one.

—A discussion is going on in Italy as to the value of such monster ironelads as the Dulle and Lepante. Many newspapers express their belief that

they were secretly built as more experiments to serve the naval interests of England. -Tom Boyd, the new Sam Patch, is hindered in his feats by the railroad officials, who will not let bem use their high bridges to leap from. He will build a floating tower, from which to make his jampa into the Mississippi and its tributaries. Sportsmen-by which is meant all mankind

-Five years ago the daughter of the Rev. Thomas Guard, while travelling on the Erie Railroad, in throwing a piece of orange peel out of the car window dropped a \$900 diamond ring. It was recently found by a trackman among cinders, where it had lain ever since. -A very old man was attacked by a bull-

dog at Burtonville, Miss. He climbed to the top of a fence, but the beast jumped high enough to reach his legs and pull him down. He defended himself as well as he could with his case, but was finally killed by the dog. -It is reported that Mr. Francklyn, having amassed a fortune, is about to retire from the Canard agency. He is credited with a desire to enter fashionable

English swells en seque here, and enjoy some reciproca-tion of hospitalities. Mr. Francklyn's mother was sister of Sir Samuel Cunard. -Little Benedict Tacagni, a child of 6 years, the "midshipmite" in an English children's "Pinafore" company, was taken ill with acute rheu-matism and died. During the delirium consequent on his illness he continually sang the "Pinafore" music, and the last audible sound that the little fellow utered was his childish version of "For he is an Englishman."

—A four-year-old girl lately made the journey across the continent to San Francisco alone. She was a self-reliant little traveller, and was inclined to reentany intimation that she could not care for herself. She was, however, taken in charge by the conductors in accordance with a request written on her ticket. Her mother had died in the Bast, and she sought her father.

-The project of an international bullion cank is now discussed in Paris, its purpose being to secure the disuse of remittances in gold coin, and substitute for it builion. By this arrangement it will be possible to save the expenses of exchange and the danger attenting the transportation of gold coin. This bank is to be exented in Paris and London, and branches are to be established in large cities all over the world.

-Near the village of Dubno, province of Vindimir, Bussis, a number of dogs attacked a weman and tore her to pieces. A peasant, who happened to see the woman struggling with the inturiated dogs, and who tried to save her, was nearly killed himself. He was reacced by the combined efforts of seven peasants. These dogs belong to a rich man, who takes a harbaric leasure in keeping the peasants in dread of t

-The report that the Rev. Ezra D. Winslow, the fugitive Boston forger, is living at Beenos Ayres is confirmed. His assumed name is Daniel War-ren Lowe, and he lately merried a Miss Clark, aged 16, though he has a wife in Boston. He became an active member of a Protestant church and superintensent of its Sunday school soon after his arrival in Buenos Ayres, but was expelled when his identity was established.

-The little town of Haltern, near Monster, in Prussia, has been recently celebrating the singu-lar good fortune of its inhabitants. Owing to the value acquired by the town property, the citizens are able not only to defray the whole communal expenditure out of the annual returns from the property in question, but also to distribute a large surplus each year among them serves. On March 31 and April 1 this year's surplus, amounting to 14,000 marks, was thus divided among the inhabitants of this enviable parish.

-At the time that railroads were coming into operation in England many persons imagined that horses would become in great measure useless, and a Mr. Oray, one of the most active promoters of raifroads, wrote to a leading London periodical in 1820; "Steph horse requires as much land for the production of its ood as would yield comfortable subsistence to at least three human beings." Mr. Gray proceeds to calculate that railroads would throw 3,000,000 horses out of work, and that consequently there would be food for 0,000,000

-The State Feucibles, a Philadelphia military organization, is to visit this city on Decoration Day. One morning Major Byan, the commandant, was repeatedly accosted, on his way to business, by colored men who wanted to accompany the Fencibles as serrants. In front of his store he found a great crowd of similar applicants, all of whom had been housed by an advetisement. The Major was wroth. Learning that the joker was Surgeon Blomer of his staff, he had him arrested on a charge of malicious mischief, and there is a seri-

ous quarrel in the command. -The "Claimant's" hair and beard have been allowed to grow, and as this is always done a month or so before a convict's discharge, it is looked on by his friends as a favorable sign. This matter should not be taken as an indication of his being about to be released but it is customary whenever points of law are raised in cases of this kind for the prison authorities to allow prisoners to grow their hair and board, so that in the event of the issue being favorable to the convict he may be at once discharged. He took much interest in the elections, and is an enthusiastic adherent of Lord Beaconsfield.

-The Dukes of Bedford have converted what was an inland sea in winter and a noxious swamp in summer, the waters expanding into meres swarming with fish and screaming with wild fowl, by the labors of successive generations of engineers, into 680,000 acres of the richest land in England, as much the product of art as the kingdom of Holland, and, like it, preserved for human culture and habitation solely by continuou watchfulness from day to day. The present Duke is de-voted to agricultural pursuits, and has placed one of his best farms at the disposal of the Royal Agricultural So ciety for experiments destined to improve the scientific

knowledge of farmers all over the world -Temple Bar is to be replaced by a handsome memorial, to be erected in the middle of the road-way, and adorned with the statues of her Majesty and the Prince of Wales. The monument is to serve as a refuse in the roadway for foot passengers, and the two niches hewn out to receive the statues will be surrounded by mag-nificent bronze lamps. Old Temple Bar will be recreated in Epping Forest. The stones have been numbered a that it may present exactly the same appearance as when serving as a barrier to the encroseliments of the royal power by desending the city entrance against the sever eign, and marking the limit beyond which no royal elict

could take effect unless sanctioned by the Mayor.

-Witchcraft in Russia is a profitable occupation, but accompanied by great dangers. Last year, near the city of Tikhvin, a woman was burned as a witch. Now, in the city of Saratoff, a whole peasant family is to be tried for the murder of a sorcerer. The circumstances of the case are these: A peasant known to be a sorcerer was invited to a wedding ceremon, and treated with the utmost attention, in order to dispose him in favor of the young couple. The conjurer, how-ever, looked disantisfied, and when the young pair were lying at his feet supplicating his mercy, the mother of the bride instantly began to cry out as one possessed with an evil spirit. This was looked upon as a bad sen for the newly-wedded couple, and their relatives fell on the sorcerer, killed him on the spot, and mutitated his body so shockingly that it could hardly be identified.

-The new semi-official Russian paper, the Berry, remarking on the want of a middle class in Bussis, observes that the 11,000,000 members of the different dissenting sects would form excellent material for the creation of such a class. The Russian dissidents, it says. have had their energies stimulated and their intellects sharpened by the incessort obstacles with which they have had to contend, and they are now to be found in all departments of trade—as artisans, farmers, stock brokers, merchants, bankers, manufacturers, and arouts. Tour education, too, has been more carefully attended to has that of most other Russians, their family relations are that of most other Russians, their family relations at exemplary, although till recently their marriages were siderable degree a feeling of squit de corps among the !! Finally, the dissidents are, with a few exceptions, to b reckneed among those citizens who from a political point of view are most to be depended upon.

-The property of the city of Paris, which comprises all bindings devoted to publicuse, is a set one milliard and fifty two millions of \$210,000,000). The total number of these relations is fire mong which are included the Rotel to Ville, value of a could be troublen frames; 20 official residences of Max of all of awo million franca each. 76 churches, temples, and so it gogoes in which at Roach figures for 10% in them & Germann l'Auxerrais for 12 millions, the Man wow in 111, unit tons, and St. Subject for Smillions. According educational buildings are a vast number of selects and colleges, such as the Lynde St. Louis, valued at 0 million Compensation for the Lass of Theo. Thomas, School at 35; millions, together with a st primary schools, some of them estimated at a or cache-one group, indeed, in the flue Servan and the Ate monders Amandiers, being put down at 1 mile contact. Among the Hems are included the barracae point